

# WASHINGTON CITY.

SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 4, 1869.

## Business Notice.

As the business of the Union establishment, in view of the proposed change in its terms, will be conducted strictly on a cash basis, all agencies for the collection of subscriptions for the Union are discontinued. No payments should be made to Agents after this date, except to Mr. W. C. Ligon, Jr., who is authorized to make collections in Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia.

Washington, March 23, 1868.

## Two Cents.

To-day we yield to the spirit of the age, and reduce the price of *The Union* to two cents per copy. In this city, and in Georgetown and Alexandria, it will be distributed for 12½ cents per week, payable to the carriers; by mail the price will be six dollars per year, payable in advance.

The object is to give *The Union* a wide circulation, by placing it within the reach of every reading man, whatever may be his means. Two cents is now the standard price in this country for all except commercial newspapers, and at this price the greatest success in journalism has been achieved. We therefore change from the old to the new system, confident that the experience of others will also be our own.

It is our purpose to make *The Union* a great central newspaper, complete in all its departments, and to render it worthy of the office which the press alone can fill in this age and generation—worthy of its position at the political metropolis of this great confederacy. The perfection of arrangements to accomplish this object is necessarily a work of time; but much has already been done, and step by step degree of excellence and completeness will be attained, which is the aim of the publisher.

The change in the price will go into effect on Tuesday morning next. From that date the paper will be served to all subscribers by the week, and the payment therefor will be made to the carrier.

## OFFICIAL.

### APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

### COLLECTORS OF THE CUSTOMS.

Gilbert Chase, Newport, R. I., vice William Littlefield, resigned.

William D. Roy, Vicksburg, Miss., vice W. W. Wood, resigned.

### NAVY OFFICERS OF THE CUSTOMS.

J. King Shay, Alexandria, Va., vice D. B. Smith, whose commission expired.

Peter S. Probasco, New Brunswick, N. J., vice Andrew Agnew, whose commission expired.

Gabriel Johnston, Fredericksburg, Va.; reappointed.

John Buchanan, Jr., East River, Va.; reappointed.

Robert H. Webb, Suffolk, Va.; reappointed.

### THE PENDING ISSUE AND ITS AUTHORS.

It is impossible to magnify the importance of the issue pending before the two houses of Congress. It is an issue pregnant with results of weal or woe to the country. It is an issue between immediate pacification and continued agitation. Whether the clouds which have lowered so long over our heads shall separate and disappear, leaving a clear horizon lighted by the benignant sun of peace and prosperity, or whether they shall gather thicker and blacker, perhaps to break forth in storm, and to thunder with the artillery of destruction, depends upon the coming week's action of Congress.

If we are to believe the advices that come to us from Kansas, that Territory is not only anxious but importunate for immediate admission into the Union, on any terms whatever. Long the sport of factions and the prey to civil convulsion; prepared to assume the responsibilities of independence, and competent to wear the robes of sovereignty; eager to devote herself to material and practical pursuits, and disgusted with politics as a trade—the most unprofitable of all callings when diligently pursued; and impeded only in the improvement of her unrivalled physical advantages and in her rapid rise to wealth and power, by the anarchy which reigns in her borders and paralyzes all her energies—she presents a demand for immediate release and relief from the evils inflicted upon her through the agency of Congress, which no patriot citizen or statesman can lightly disregard.

If we turn away from her special case, and look abroad over the Union at large, we shall realize a more imposing and imperative urgency in the demand for the immediate settlement of this Kansas contest. The result of 1856 revealed the imminence of the danger which was threatened the Union from this wretched dispute. But two States of the North and but one of the South were found exceptions to the fact of sectional arrangement of parties, by States, as well as by majorities of people. The great object of the House bill for protracting this agitation and complicating this sectional quarrel beyond the possibility of adjustment, is, to accomplish in 1860 altogether, what was achieved in 1856 almost, without exception. One year more of sectional crimination and recrimination; one year more of appeal to the prejudices of the honest northern masses, by the black-republican appliances of falsehood and slander; one year more of incendiary invective to the North and of wanton exasperation to the South, over this convenient pretext of Kansas—and the black-republicans expect that they will have succeeded in preparing the way for a success in 1860 which was partially incomplete in 1856.

It is the object of this House bill to keep alive this pretext so as to "piece out" this Kansas agitation the requisite additional year. The opposition chain an overwhelming majority in the Territory of Kansas. They could, therefore, by their own confession, have ended this controversy at the polls a year ago, if they had desired to do so. But their policy was to keep it alive; and, by the aid of a few facile northern democrats and susceptible southern know-nothings, they have succeeded in doing so another unnecessary year and one entire additional session of Congress. This unlooked-for success emboldens them to attempt a repetition of it; and they are willing to make any sacrifice of principle to achieve no important desideratum of policy.

Accordingly have they espoused at the eleventh hour that doctrine of "popular sovereignty," which they had bitterly resisted for three years, and accept of from the hands of a few democrats a bill which embodies pro-slavery and anti-Wilmot-proviso principles at least, in their most obnoxious form. They are willing to support an obnoxious bill, despite of its principles, for the sake of its object and practical results. They are content to allow the debased propounders of the bill to amuse themselves with the abstract principles it embodies, while they run off with the practical advantages which will come of it. They are content to leave their allies the full benefit of the shell, while they enjoy the oyster.

It is for the southern men and those northern democrats in the House who have signaled a lifetime by an effective warfare against abolitionism, to decide whether they will consent to play out

this palpable stratagem, clinging to the shell and giving away the kernel. It is for them to decide whether they can conciliate the indignation of the conflicting constituencies who sent them here to make war against the foul spirit of abolitionism, when they go back home. For, they would go back with a record which would show that they had proposed a bill which kept alive this slavery agitation and added new complications to this slavery trouble—a bill which the entire phalanx of abolitionists supported, notwithstanding its abstract principles, for the sake of the practical results and objects it aimed to accomplish—a bill which the abolitionists supported unanimously as a means of placing the House in antagonism with the Senate, and thus, by defeating all action in Congress, defeating a settlement of the controversy for another year—a bill from which they themselves obstinately refused to recede, and thus enabled the abolitionists to consummate their purpose of perpetrating agitation.

## THE MEXICAN PROBLEM.

The republican history of Mexico is as instructive as it is melancholy. Its political institutions differ from our own in notable particulars, and the results of these differences are seen in the accumulated disasters that have befallen the country.

Its federal system of government is federal but in name. To all intents and purposes, the centralization of power, the consolidation of government, is complete. A revolution in the central capital is, in fact, a revolution in the whole republic. Centralism was not more absolute in Paris during the reign of terror than it has been in the city of Mexico for the last thirty years whenever there has been a government there of any vigor or vitality at all. When we reflect that the area of the Mexican republic is as great as the entire area of the United States east of the Mississippi river, and that the twenty-five States of which it is composed, have not governments possessing half the real power and influence of our county and hustling courts, we can realize the absolute centralization of the centralization that prevails whenever the capital boasts a government worthy of the name. We doubt if our own republic, with all the intelligence, all the conservatism, all the morality, sober thought, and individual patriotism of our people, could survive consolidation a term of four years. What hope is there for Mexico, where all these high individual qualities are wanting, where there is no popular intelligence or supremacy, no popular sentiment or public opinion, no knit community, no political morale, no people in the republican sense? Behold, in the fate of Mexico, the excellence of our own system! The picture of anarchy and desolation which she presents proclaims the value to this Union and to republican freedom of those State-rights tenets which form the cardinal articles of the democratic creed, and of the fifty years' exertions of the democratic party of our country to preserve the federative character of our Union, and to enforce a strict interpretation of the constitution.

Another notable feature in Mexican politics is the disuse of the ballot-box, and the substitution of revolutions for elections. Nothing could more conclusively demonstrate the absence of popular control, and the supremacy of individual aspiration, than the frequency of pronunciamentos, the destruction of the ballot-box, and the rapid succession of revolutions. They estimate the power of a Mexican leader not by the number of votes he can command, but the number of soldiers pronouncing in his name; not by the States or departments espousing his cause, but by the field-pieces pointed by his generals at their countrymen; not by this or that election of the people in his favor, but this or that military or official pronunciamento. Such is republican government in Mexico; and there seems to be no possible exit from the chaos and demoralization that prevails, so long as the present hybrid races constitute the population of the country, except through some absolute and high-handed autocracy. Here, again, is the lesson of Mexico a profitable one to ourselves. We see in her condition the result of substituting the musket for the ballot-box, revolution for the forms of law, violence for legal voting. Jim Lane in his dissolute career in Mexico failed not to pick up lessons of depravity to sow broadcast on his return. Accordingly he has inaugurated the Mexican system of politics in Kansas, and sent up an issue to be decided by the supreme legislature of our confederacy, whether the ballot-box or the musket is the true republican arbiter of discussion; whether elections under the law or the pronunciamentos of revolutionists shall be obeyed in our republic; whether legal voting or outlaw violence is the people's "own way" of settling their domestic institutions contemplated by our constitution.

The amalgamation, and consequent demoralization of races, is another one of the fruitful sources of decline and decay in Mexico. Amalgamation invariably sinks the superior race to the moral level of the inferior—never elevates the lower to that of the higher. It is doubtful whether, if the entire population of Mexico were of pure Castilian blood, they would have proved themselves capable of self-government. The largely Moorish and Oriental origin of the Spanish people, as distinguished from the Saxon and Anglican origin of our own—the wide difference between the Spanish laws and institutions and the common-law system of Anglo-America—would seem to argue against the capacity of even a purely Spanish race for self-government, as long as self-government was esteemed an experiment with us. But when this doubt was complicated and aggravated by the emancipation of the inferior races of Mexico, and the amalgamation of all into a triple hybrid muddle of bloods and colors, the possibility of a healthy and successful republican system in Mexico was rendered hopeless indeed. And here, too, is a lesson supplied to us by the experience of Mexico, which ought forever to shut the mouths of those fanatics who are clamorous against the late decision of our Supreme Court, pronouncing the African negro incapable of citizenship under the federal constitution. We will say nothing of the rebuke which this Mexican experiment administrators to those ultra abolitionists of our country, who insist upon emancipating the slaves of our southern States, and at the same time upon reversing the decision of the Supreme Court denying such emancipation the privileges of citizenship.

One other, but by no means the least fruitful source of demoralization in Mexico, is the absorbing wealth and degrading influence of the clerical order. We intend no bigoted reproach to the peculiar denomination which exists in Mexico. The populace

and the clergy of a country usually take their character mutually from each other. They both sink or rise in the moral scale together. The long-continued political revolutions and civil wars of the Mexicans have naturally concentrated vast wealth in the hands of the clergy; and the demoralization of races, disintegration of society, and degradation of the populace, have sunk the morale of the church in corresponding degree. The domination of the clergy over the populace is supreme, and there is no doubt that its moral influence is depressing rather than elevating, and insuperably adverse to republican reform. The escape of the present populace of Mexico from such a domination into a pure and elevated republicanism would seem absolutely hopeless.

Thus each one of the prevailing causes of disorder in Mexico would seem in itself sufficient to render a reform of her condition and the restoration of a vital republican system hopeless. The joint operation of all of these causes combined, places the chance of regeneration beyond the pale of possibility. The future of Mexico can, therefore, develop but one of two alternatives—a consolidation in the despotism of an absolute autocracy; or a thorough dissolution, disintegration, and falling asunder of government and society. To allow the first result would hardly be compatible with the safety of our own republic, or with its mission on this continent. The other result, therefore, would seem to be the only probable one. It is one which, though we could not consistently interfere to promote it, yet, being inevitable, we may find ourselves under the necessity of accepting, as the only solution of which the Mexican problem may admit.

## THE TRIBUNE'S TACTICS.

Greely is a shrewd political tactician. He always keeps cool, and rarely allows his feelings to get the better of his discretion. When he can exult with impunity over what he regards as an advantage gained by his party, he never fails to do so; but when prudence dictates silence, no one better knows how to stifle his impulses, and conceal an expression of his real sentiments. His notice of the action in the House on the Kansas question furnishes us with a striking proof of his proficiency in this respect. He gravely tells his readers that "it was not the triumph of any party, though every republican chosen to the House anticipated it, and but a fraction of any other party," that it was not "a victory over the democratic party," nor "of the free over the slave States," nor "in purpose a triumph over the federal administration," but that it was "a triumph of genuine popular sovereignty—the right of the people to frame their own institutions and choose their own rulers."

This is not what the Tribune believes, but what it thinks it is prudent to say. It is very considerate—very careful of the feelings of its new allies. It thinks, no doubt, that Harris, Marshall, Gilmer & Co. would not like just yet to hear a victory which they had aided in gaining over a national party called a republican victory. It is anxious to conceal the bug under the chip, lest some of its new friends should become frightened and refuse to take the bait on the final test. Hence the Tribune speaks the language of policy instead of feeling. Hence it sets down as a victory to popular sovereignty what it really regards, and under other circumstances would loudly proclaim, as a glorious triumph of its own over the democratic party—of abolitionism over conservatism, of sectionalism over nationality. Nobody, except those who desire it, will be deceived by the Tribune's language. Everybody knows the light in which that paper views the late action of the House, and when it shall have accomplished all it desires it will not be long in throwing off the cloak of concealment, and giving utterance to its real sentiments.

## A TOUCHING INCIDENT.

The alliance political which has been consummated so suddenly and unexpectedly in Congress within the last few weeks has been prolific of touching and melting incidents. The shifting of the rock by Moses in the desert did not produce a more copious flood of waters than has been caused by this coming together of political antagonisms. It is said that tears were copiously shed under the influence of Mr. Crittenden's late speech in the Senate. We learn from the following extract, taken from the Tribune, that Mr. C. is capable of reciprocating the tender emotions which his eloquence inspired, and that he has lately been refreshed in his turn by a gush of tears. These things constitute the amenities of politics, and as "one touch of Nature makes all the world kin," we are fain to drop the prejudices of political hostility for a moment, in order to copy from the Tribune the affecting record. If you have tears prepare to shed them now.

The Express, in its Washington correspondence, has the following interesting incident: "On Saturday last, while the discussion upon the Kansas question was in progress, and while all parties in the House were more intent upon arrangements for the final struggle than upon the arguments of speakers, and while all were in doubt as to what might be the ultimate course of Mr. Giddings and his confederates, the Hon. Mr. Crittenden came into the hall, and, near the door, was joined by the Hon. H. Marshall. But a moment was permitted them for communication, when Mr. Giddings went forward, and, taking Mr. Crittenden warmly by the hand, with a recognition of Mr. Marshall at the same time, he said: 'Who could have believed that of me, that I should be found with you, following you? But, while I have spent a long life in fighting against enemies, and am ready still to fight them, I have never fought, and cannot now fight, against my friends. I remember well the occasion when, the ben of exclusion having been passed upon me in this House, I had taken my hat and was about leaving. I met you, Mr. Crittenden, with Henry Clay, at the door, and that you each gave me, in that moment of trial, the warm hand of sympathy and friendship. I do not forget, for the great end of a life, strange as it may seem to some, and consumed as I may be by many, in memory of the past, I am with you, I go with you.' A gush of the warm tears of a true patriot heart came forth from the three so united, and the fate of Lecompton in the House was so sealed past redemption."

Messrs. Harris, of Illinois, and Chapman and Hickman, of Pennsylvania, went over, on Thursday, body and soul, bag and baggage, to the black-republicans. Upon the motion of Mr. Giddings to reject the Senate Kansas bill, and thus prolong indefinitely the settlement of the question, they were the only men pretending to be anything else than republicans who voted with that party for the motion. After thus openly giving in their adhesion to black-republicanism, we suppose they will not longer claim to be democrats, or complain that they have been read out of the democratic party. They are now clearly with out its organization, and as thoroughly identified with its enemies as Giddings himself. *Vale, vale, longum vale!*

The Virginia Crescent states that the farmers in that region are busy making their preparations for the spring plowing.

# THE WASHINGTON UNION.

THE HOPES INSPIRED BY THE AID AND COMFORT RECEIVED.

The other day the New York Tribune, organ of the abolitionists, proclaimed a formal amnesty with the northern democratic and southern seceders from their party and section, in consideration of the effective resistance they were making to the "Lecompton iniquity." It was not merely forgiveness, but alliance; it was not merely impunity from further assault on the part of the abolitionists, but reward for their services, that the Tribune proclaimed. The seceders were to be supported in future elections by the votes of that black-republican party whose baneful and gloomy dominance in the land they were contributing so much to establish.

The New York Times, a more discreet and able, and by no means so unscrupulous and depraved organ of the abolitionists, expatiates in the same strain with the Tribune. It has conceived new hopes for the triumph of its party in view of recent events. In the fact of the recent accession of southern men and northern democrats to the black-republican party, it sees the harbinger and achievement of a bright and triumphant future for the abolition cause. It thinks "nothing can prevent the opposition from having a powerful majority in the next House of Representatives, and from carrying this presidency in 1869." It says:

"So far, therefore, from agreeing with the Journal of Commerce in the belief that the republican party is dead or dying, we believe it is just entering upon a new and still more important stage of its existence. We have very little doubt that leading southern men will be found in its ranks, shaping its organization, defining its purposes, correcting its errors, giving it conservatism and nationality of tone, and aiding to place it in control of the federal government. This very fact of its accession, with that of northern democrats, will preserve it from the fact as well as from the suspicion of abolitionism, and will make the question of slavery one of subordinate and secondary importance. This seems to us the drift of the political current just now. What it will be a year hence depends upon contingencies, and especially upon the action of the administration. If Mr. Buchanan perseveres in the course which he is now pursuing, and the democratic party support him in so doing, nothing can prevent the opposition from having a powerful majority in the next House of Representatives, and from carrying the presidency in 1869."

Such is the programme for 1869: a fusion, compounded of the entire black-republican party, a few southern know-nothings, and the traitor northern democrats.

## THE OHIO REPUBLICANS AND THE CRITTENDEN AMENDMENT.

We published a few days since an article from an Ohio State Journal protesting against the Crittenden amendment, and calling upon the black-republican members from that State to oppose its adoption. We also mentioned yesterday that a fortnight since to the same effect, signed by Gov. Chase and the black-republican members of the Ohio legislature, had been received by their friends in Congress. We have now before us the Journal, containing a letter from its editor, now in this city, in which the writer deprecates the idea of black-republicans supporting the Crittenden amendment, and says that in doing so they "plant themselves substantially on the broad squatter-sovereignty declivity; and, in fact, acknowledge the Lecompton swindle to be a legal document."

The same paper, commenting editorially on the Crittenden amendment, forebodes the fate of its black-republican supporters in the following paragraph: "We have only to add that the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution in any contingency, or upon any condition whatever, is not the entrenchment to which republican members of Congress invited their constituents, or of which they will very cheerfully partake."

On the first of this month the commander-in-chief broke up his camp at Fittsburgh, and marched for Gwynepore. He himself, with General Mansfield and other officers, pushed on in advance of the army, escorted by the 9th lancers and a troop of Bengal horse artillery, and covering from twenty to twenty-five miles a day, arrived at Gwynepore on the 4th. A private killed in the ranks of the staff described Sir Colin as in excellent health and spirits.

Nema Sahib was in India in the last extremity of terror and despair. Deserted by, or having himself dismised, all his followers but a few Mahatma irregular infantry, he wandered about the hills, and was at last overtaken and washed his hands in another. By constantly shifting his position, and by changes in his dress and accoutrements, he seeks to lessen the chances of capture.

Sir Colin Lushington, as I have said, pushed on from Fittsburgh for Gwynepore, the troops followed him with all possible speed.

On the 12th, the date of our latest accounts, Sir Colin had returned from Allahabad, but had not yet crossed into Oude. The report that has reached us attributes this delay to the non-arrival of the siege train and convey from Agra, and adds that considerable anxiety was felt for the safety of this important addition to the attacking force.

Sir Colin, I conclude, was only waiting to see the whole force over before he himself crossed, and within a day or two after the date of our latest accounts he once more set foot in the rebel province at the head of probably from 12,000 to 15,000 men, and about 140 guns, some 80 of these pieces of heavy metal, the rest consisting of 60 field pieces, the whole number under the command of Sir Archibald Wilson. The road to Alumbagh he would find quite clear, strong bodies of troops being stationed at Oomro, Basserung, and the Bunnee bridge. From Alumbagh itself our latest news is of the 12th instant, when all was well. No attack had been made by the rebels, and the whole force was in the best of health.

On the 16th of January, Sir Colin Lushington, as I have said, pushed on from Fittsburgh for Gwynepore, the troops followed him with all possible speed.

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# IMPOSING DEMONSTRATION IN CHICAGO.

THE ADMINISTRATION ENDORSED.

The Chicago National Union furnishes us with the proceedings of a meeting of the national democracy of Chicago, on the evening of the 30th ultimo. The meeting was organized by the appointment of the following officers:

President—BORIS F. STROTHER, Esq.  
Vice Presidents—Col. R. J. Hamilton, Col. M. Dwyer, John L. Page, M. D., Henry Chapman, Owen McCarthy, Col. A. Kerr Lee, B. F. Blackburn, Esq., L. D. Wilkinson, Dr. V. A. Turpin, Hiram True, Dr. Wm. Krummalt, Hon. James S. Speed, O. J. Rose, David Zerlich, James Otis, Esq., Maj. George W. Yerby, John W. Whitney, Thos. Shirley, Esq., Silas McBride, Henry A. Thayer, P. K. Shaw, Stephen B. Lawson, Dr. M. Parker, Dr. W. Ross, E. W. Tracy.

Secretary—J. G. Koyan, M. D., Ben. B. Knapp, M. D., W. Horatio H. Hoeyan.  
Mr. Strotcher, upon taking the chair, expressed the large assemblage, expressing strong approbation of the recommendations of the President on the Kansas question. During the address of the committee, Dr. Leth addressed the meeting. At one time during the course of his remarks, his voice could not be heard in consequence of the shrieks and yells of rowdies, who sought to break up the meeting, crying for Douglas, Sherman, Wentworth, Fremont, &c. The Democrats said these persons were an organized band of Douglas men, who persisted in insulting some of the oldest democrats of Chicago. The Union says this band was encouraged by many well-known republican politicians. At the close of Dr. Leth's remarks, Col. Carpenter, from the committee on resolutions, reported a series, from which we select the following:

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the principles of the Kansas and Nebraska bill, as containing the true democratic doctrine of the right of the people in the States and Territories to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way.

Resolved, That we adhere to the principles laid down in the Crittenden platform, which pledges the faith of the democratic party to the admission of new States, either with or without slavery, as the people may determine.

Resolved, That the Kansas-Nebraska bill having asserted and recognised the right of the people of the Territories to form their own institutions in their own way, and the duly organized government in Kansas having, by regular process, provided for a convention of the delegates of the people, with instructions and power to form a constitution; and such delegates having assembled in convention and enacted a constitution under such instructions and power; such constitution being republican in form, and the number of inhabitants to justify it, Kansas should be promptly admitted into the Union.

Resolved, That we have evident reason to believe that the abolitionists, in Kansas and out of it, have a much greater desire to overthrow the democratic party of the nation than to ameliorate the condition of the slave; and while they profess to be in their protestations against slavery, they call the slave power, they conceal a thirst and desire for political place, which they would grasp at the cost of the broken and shattered limbs of the Union.

Resolved, That we fully approve of all the leading measures of Mr. Buchanan's administration, including his Kansas policy, and that the President has nobly fulfilled the pledges made by the party in the canvass of 1856.

Resolved, That the course pursued by Stephen A. Douglas and his know-nothing allies in the Senate in denouncing the President and opposing the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution inflicts and merits our unqualified disapprobation.

Immediately after the reading of the resolutions, the disturbances were renewed, and a regular riot ensued. The national democrats finally triumphed, held possession of the hall, and adopted the resolutions. Thus ended this effort of the friends of Mr. Douglas and his republican allies to put down free speech in the city of Chicago.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS FROM INDIA—TRIAL OF THE EX-KING OF DELHI.

India.

(From the London Times, March 20.)

BOMBAY, February 24.—In all probability the great blow has been already delivered, at Lucknow, by the commander-in-chief. Not, as we anticipated, from the direction of Fittsburgh and the Ranguma, but along the direct road from Gwynepore, by which, on the track of Havelock and Outram, he has once already marched to victory. Sir Colin Lushington, as I have said, pushed on from Fittsburgh for Gwynepore, the troops followed him with all possible speed.

On the 12th, the date of our latest accounts, Sir Colin had returned from Allahabad, but had not yet crossed into Oude. The report that has reached us attributes this delay to the non-arrival of the siege train and convey from Agra, and adds that considerable anxiety was felt for the safety of this important addition to the attacking force.

Sir Colin, I conclude, was only waiting to see the whole force over before he himself crossed, and within a day or two after the date of our latest accounts he once more set foot in the rebel province at the head of probably from 12,000 to 15,000 men, and about 140 guns, some 80 of these pieces of heavy metal, the rest consisting of 60 field pieces, the whole number under the command of Sir Archibald Wilson. The road to Alumbagh he would find quite clear, strong bodies of troops being stationed at Oomro, Basserung, and the Bunnee bridge. From Alumbagh itself our latest news is of the 12th instant, when all was well. No attack had been made by the rebels, and the whole force was in the best of health.

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